Business Notices.

There was musing one day, on a stump where he a house is crede who without thinking of that,

That he taked to every back; but oh, no sie, said Pat,

The house is the bose, sie, for what you're diving at;

The house of this brush for a DAGUERREOTYE HAT.

I'll dispose of this order of the first a hat, of course all of you know, that is a hat, of course all of you know, But in the eight of our haft is where we can show Our genius surpaces, in making them so, Dat their beauty surplines wherever they go:
Then the quality's good, and the price, though this low, Technicke your own libraces in the tip white as snow.

Includes your property and the place an invention, the sack contention, the prove it his own without legal contention. Should you lose it by chance, you only need mention. Should you lose it by chance, you only need mention. Why pleture's in it?" and with great condescension. Why pleture's in it?" and with great condescension. To make it returned less by its retailion. Your last is returned less by its retailion. The finder's accused of a guilty intention.

The finder's accused of a guilty intention. A find a guilty intention. The finder's accused of a guilty intention.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Know all men by these presents, that the citizens of the United States of America on the one part, and Knox. the Hatter, on the other part, have entered into agreement this year of grace, 1854, wherein it is estimated by the high contrasting parties, that the citizens aforesaid are to obtain of the within mentioned Knox it their Hars, Cars, Funs for Indies, Unexcutas, Oldoves, and Cares, for an unlimited period hereafter, as being the best and cheapest in the market. Signed, sealed and delivered at No. 125 Fulton-et., and at Knox's Store under the Prescott House, where may be seen the elegant articles spoken of in the above instrument. Go and see.

BROCHE AND CASHMERE SHAWLS .- 5,000 all roche and Cashmere long and square Shawls, from
of the newest designs. Columbian Hall, No. 281
S. & M. E. Towne & Co. Motes on Eighth-Av. Bank, Knickerbocker,
Notes on Eighth-Av. Bank, Knickerbocker,
Farmers and Merchanics Bank, Memphis, 40 cents, Washtonaw, 40 cents.
Evans's Continuo Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.
Evans's Continuo Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

CHILDREN'S HATS AT GENIN'S, No. 214
Broadway.—Never has so brilliant a display of Children of both sexes, been offered in New-York, as will be found at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St Peal's Church.

St Paul's Church.

SILKS, SILKS.—200 pieces small-figured black

SILKS, 236 do. rich plaid SiLKS, from 50 to 75 cents; 500 do.

Slack; 256 do. rich plaid SiLKS, from 50 to 75 cents; 500 do.

plain colors, from auction, 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.

S. & M. E. Towle & Co.,

Columbian Hall, No. 231 Grand-st.

CLOTHING. -- HEWITT, COULSON & CO.'s MERINO PLAIDS.—800 pieces of new styles of Saxeny PlatDs. from anction, of the richest coloring, all wool, at Columbian Hall, No. 221 Grand st.

8 & M. E. Towle & Co.

GREAT BARGAINS-CARPETS AT COST-PUR.

No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st. JAMES LITTLE & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 412 Broadway, near Canal st., keep constantly on hand a large and excellent assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING. Our goods are made up in the best manner possible, and we seil at prices which cannot fell to suit.

LYONS SILK VELVET. — 2,000 yards Lyons

LYONS SILK VELVET. — 2,000 yards Lyons

Black Silk Velvet, all silk for Closks and Mantillas from 2/
to \$6 per yard. Columbian Hall, No 221 Grand et.

S. & M. E. Towler & Co.

FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y. WINTER CLOTHING.—The undersigned will dispose of the balance of his stock of first quality READY MADE CLOTHING, comprising Overcosts. Business Costs, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., at wholesale prices, with a view of reëntering the new premises at the old stand, No. 231 Broadway, on the lat of Pebruary next, with an entire new stock.

WM. T. JERRINGS, NOS. 7 and 9 Barclay et.

PIANOS! GOOD CHANCE!-A few modern-built, for cash, or to let to genteel families. Also, second hand Pisnes.

J. T. Warner & Co., No. 411 Broadway.

PLATED AND BRITANNIA TEA SETS-

"Summer's grae and over,
Fogs are failing down,
And with rusest tinges
Autumn's doing brown."
And upon the table the toast and muffins are done brown; the
tes is green and black; the "bud hissing urn" and "tes things"
are silvery white with a pollsh that gives bright and cheerful
reflections, from the fact that they were purchased at the yellow store of Lucius Harr. Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip. MARIO AND GRISI.—MARIO WALTZES, with fine likeness: of Mario Price 58 cents "Oh how delibrits this Fleesing Hour;" composed expressly for Mario by Don zetti, nice 38 cents; and Grisi Schottisch, 31 cents Justiliand by Berry & Gordov, No. 237 Broadway.

PER SHIP CONSTANTINE, Liverpool, HIRAM

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE!

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE:

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tröbune.

Ma. Greekers: Permit me to call the attention of your renders to LOKIN BROOKS Eq., of your city.

For frunteen years he has been giving me such pleasure in the article of flowers he has been giving me such pleasure in the article of flowers he has been giving me such pleasure in the south without leaving a note to arrest the attentions of any one who may never have experienced the benefits of his skill. I find his friends and pattrons in almost every part of the Dalon, but still there are thousands who have yet to learn how much real pleasure he can give them in the line of his business.

To draw on a pair of Boats which feel as though we had worn them for aix months, or, is other words, already broke, his forte, and not that of any other man whom I have tried for the last twenty years in any part of our land.

There may be many such sallful artists in your city, and elsewhere, but I do not know them. He maps out your four-every corn is respectfully provided with room, as there need be no grumbling. The materials are of the ficest qualitine for usa well as clooks. His 'metallic asteel shanks' give a peculiar elasticity to the wearer's tread. The workmanship is of the first order. A friend once made by such merits and attractions is not soon lest.

This summer I have been trying his Fumps, Shoca, Gaiters

is not soon lost.

This summer I have been trying his Fumps, Shoes, Gaiters and Boeta. Never have I had, in fourteen years, to return a pair. Every effort is a perfect fit, giving so much pleasure lue, and relief to corns, that feel I shall gain the thanks of any one who loves to walk, and yet seleon gets an article for his feet which combines beauty, skill, adaptation, ease and comfort to our much used and often corned, but constantly down-to-defen understandings. S Well.s, Golumbia, Tent.

The depot for the sale of Louis Bounds's superior made Boors and Snozs, is at No. 188 Fullou-st. The great superi-The depot for the sale of Louis Brooks's superior made Boors and Sticks, is at No. 185 Fellomet. The great superiority of the 'metallic shank Boot' over all others, consists in its retaining the shape until quite worn out. Gentlemen are invited to call. Orders from the country solicited.

Louis Brooks, No. 185 Fultonet., New York.

G. R. E. A. T. B. A. R. G. A. I. N. S.

CARPETING 25 per cent. less than Spring Prices.

Elegant Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting from the recent large Auction sales, now selling for less than the coat of importation. New styles Velvet, 10; to 14; per yard.

New styles Velvet, 10; to 14; per yard.

New styles Prices, 18; to 10; per yard.

New styles Prices, 18; to 10; per yard.

New styles splys & 16 to 10; per yard.

New styles splys & 16 to 10; per yard.

New styles splys & 16 to 10; per yard.

New styles splys & 16 to 10; per yard.

Also a large stock of new patterns Ott. CLOTHS, and all other goods pertaining to the trade equally low.

Shith & Louisberg, No. 456 Broadway, near Grandst, obean ide.

Albert H. Nicolay will hold his regular semi-

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi

WANTED—A PARTNER with \$5,000, to engage to the Joseph Drug Business. Address Granger, Tribune

FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS AND MELODEONS FREST FREMIUM PIANOS AND MELIODEONS from the most colebrated manufacturers in the United States, in large assortments and at less prices than can be found elsewhere. Howare Warfars's model or modern improved Plason, said, by the first musical authorities, to be in advance in all desirable quantities of tone and finish, of those of any other American manufacturer. To Glasser & Co.'s Fremium Plason, with or without the Englant Hallett & Co. hand Planos at great bergains. Prices, \$40, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$0, \$10, \$175. Each instrument guaranteed. To suit some customers monthly payments are taken. Planos to each Cash pain for second-hand Planos.

Horace Wayers, No. SSS Broadway.

DRY GOODS TO SUIT THE TIMES, -We will DRY GOODS TO SUIT THE TIMES,—We will open this morning consess Merinous at 5 and 61, worth 91 and 101; 5 cames of read Farken Merinous, 81 per yard, worth 104; 2 cames Plaid Cashnerers, at 31, worth 51; 3 cames Plaid Meriner, 81, worth 104; 4 cames Delaries, from 11 to 95; Ladies best Kin Gloves, 41, worth 71; Gentlemen's best Kin Gloves, 83, worth 81; rich Fall Kindox, 80 per cent. isset than their cost; and Silks, Shawls, Mourning Goods, Links, Flax-Res, Quilleys, Lack Gentaries, &c., equally cheep.

H. H. Leaderster, No. 31 Broadway, cor. Leonard et.

For two days more—To-DAY and To-Morkow
—names will be registered at Oolossitrin's Rooms, No. 302
Broadway, for his half-price classes in PEXMANSHIP. A full
course of lessess from an eminent master for \$2 50, is the acplus usbru of chespiness. The Misses Oolossitra assist in the
Ladies' classes. A great temporary reduction has also been
made in the BOOK KEEPING department.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF DESCRIBE'S CELEBRATED TASTELESS FILLS, FOR FRYER AND AGUE.—Owing to the unexampled demand for this new specific for Fever and Ague is wholesale and retail dipot has been opened at No. 16th Broadway, p. Mr. Desault, and the content of the sale of the s

D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 341 Broadway. CRISTADORO'S LIQUID HAIR DYE .- This is the very best coloring Fluid in the world. The black and brown unforced by it to the hair are nature's own, perfectly undis-inguishable from the natural tints. Sold, wholesale and re-all, and applied, at Causyanono's, No. 6 Aster House.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S cele brated Hair Dyn is by all acknowledged the best in the world. Sold wholevale and retail, or applied in nine private roums, at W. A. HATCHELOR'S Hair Dye, Wig and Ornamental Hair Pactory, No. 283 Broadway.

RUPTURE. -- MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RAD-RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RELATED TO ALL CURE TRUES.—MARSH & Co. have just received the United States Letters Patent for Massn's Radical Curs Trues, that trook the premium at the late Exhibition in the Grystal Palaca. It has received the universal approbation of the medical and surgical profession of this city, and will cure nine out of ten cases of reducable Hernia. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. gatti F. M. Hann & Co., No. 21 Maiden lane, N. Y.

DOES THE SCALP BEGIN TO SHOW THROUGH SHITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner of SHITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner of thouston-st.; Rooms 50 cents a day, See advertisement under head of "Boarding" in this paper.

NEW STYLES OF BONNETS AND NEW STYLES NEW STYLES OF BONNETS AND NEW STYLES OF PRICES—Let those who associate the latest fashions with extra agant charges call at the salesmonus of R T Wilder, Nos. 20 and 27 John st. They will there find all the newest styles of French Bonnets selling at cost prices, and supero Ribbons, Artificial Flowers Feathers, and all kinds of Millinery Materials, at the same tempting rates. No profit, of coarse, can be realized under such circumstances, but the object of the undersigned is to avoid discharging his work women, and therefore offers unprecedented barains for cash, in order to commence a run, or rather a runk, of custom, which will keep them fully employed. The experiment thus far succeeds admirably.

Rever believe an advertisement without corrob-

Never believe an advertisement without corrob-orating evidence—When you are assured that SMITH BROTHERS are selling the most fashionable Fall Clothing in the city, at the cheepest rates, make it your business to go to No. 122 Ful-ton-st and ascertain if it be true.

PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactured by J. P. Wake & Co.,
No. 58 Barelsy st., New York,
Equal in tone and touch to any in the world, fully warranted,
and for sale at a large discount for cash or approved paper.

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

The Arabia, now twelve days out, if she sailed at her appointed time, was not in sight of Sandy Hook at 10 o'clock last night.

The Telegraph brings us some interesting items from Key West and the Indies; and the particulars of the Charleston fire.

Henry Wilson, the nominee of the Republican party in Massachusetts for Governor, has declined, probably to secure, if possible, the election of the Know-Nothing candidate.

The Hard Shells had rather a dull time at their Ratification meeting last night. The speaking was begun by Mr. D. S. Dickinson of Binghamton and ended by Judge Alexander C. Morton of the State of Georgia. The resolutions go in for rum and against Know-Nothings, and the whole canvass, in the opinion of "Scripture Dick" is narrowed down to the issue, "Bronson and good "rum, Seymour and bad rum, or Clark and no "rum at all." The substance of the sayings is reported among our political items.

The proceedings of a meeting last night of holders of New-Haven Railroad Old Stock are fully reported in our Commercial Department.

In the Board of Education last night, a lengthy report from the Finance Committee was presented, recommending a certificate to the Common Council in accordance with the law, to supply the deficiency of one hundred and ninety eight thousand and ninety-one dollars and ninety-six cents in the school moneys for the year ending December 31, 1854. After reciting the law under which the Board of Education is authorized to make application to the Common Council in the event of a deficiency, the report entered into a detailed statement of all the appropriations made by the Board during the present year, up to the 31st of October, and of the payments which have been made thereon. together with a statement of the necessary expenses up to the 31st of Dec. next. From the document we get the following statistics:

Amount expended to Oct. 31, 1854. \$672,155 23
Estimated expenses from Oct. 31, 1854. 299,759 23
From which deduct the amount of the school moneys
already appropriated for 1854. 633,818 50.
And there is shown a deficiency of ... 198,091 98
The Board of Education, therefore, certify to

the Common Council the cause of the deficiency of the moneys apportioned to the Common Schools for the City and County of New-York for the year 1854, to meet the necessary and legal expenses of public education in the said Schools, and that the same was unavoidable, and the Board apply to the City authorities to supply the deficiency and request the adoption of a resolution to that effect.

THE MAINE LAW IN CANADA.

The Maine Law has passed the Legislative Assembly of Canada by a vote of 85 to 5, and it will doubtless pass the Council, and immediately become a law. Thus Canada precedes the majority of the States in the enactment of this great democratic measure for the prevention of crime and pauperism. However they will all follow the example.

It is probable, as we are assured by our correspondent at Quebec, that the importation of liquors and wines will finally be prohibited in the Canadas, as well as their sale.

NEW-YORK-HER POSITION.

Up to this hour, no Free State has voted, since the Nebrasks bill was enacted, or nearly so, which has not rendered a full, clear, unequivocal verdict against Douglas and his accomplices. New-Hampshire, which voted about the time the danger of this result became imminent, showed the Pierce party paralyzed and unable to elect U. S. Senators in a State which had hitherto been "Democratic" by thousands. The Pierce Governor was elected by keeping dark on the Nebraska question and a Senate carried with him; but the People's Heuse was Anti-Nebraska in spite of the most desperate exertions to prevent such a result by denying that the Nebraska question was in issue, and appealing to inveterate party prejudices. No one could doubt that the actual result showed a great preponderance of Anti-Douglas sentiment in the State since this alone so nearly overbore the immense and obstinate party bigotry usually dominant there. Since then, New-Hampshire, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, IOWA, MAINE, VERMONT, PENN-SVI.VANIA. OHIO and INDIANA have held State elections, and, though all of them but Vermont had voted for Pierce, every one has now been carried overwhelmingly Anti-Nebraska. These States are new represented in the House by about fifty Administration to twenty five Opposition Members; in the next Congress, they will be represented by about sixty-three Opposition to twelve Administration Members. So thorough a change is without precedent in the history of our country.

NEW-YORK, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS and Wis-CONSIN close the Elections of 1854, so far as the Free States are concerned, on Tuesday next, and the three latter are morally certain to go heavily as all the preceding have done. Of their sixteen Members of Congress, there will not be more than six Douglasites, and we think but four or five. The result in each is assured; New-York alone is held to be debatable ground.

Yet why debatable? No one doubts, or can doubt, that this State is to-day Auti-Nebraska by One Hundred Thousand majority. If the result should be at all equivocal, that circumstance will have its origin in anything else rather than any hesitation of the People with respect to the demerita of the Nebraska bill and the Slavery-extending

policy of which it is a part. The People are ready to condemn that policy with tremendous emphasis; they are eager to do it; if they fail to do so unequivocally, it will not be their fault, but that of the wireworkers who have managed to mystify and confuse the issue. It will be due to the underground mining of "Know-Nothing" conspiracies, swearing freemen to vote, not as their own judgments and consciences shall dictate, but as some secret council or convention shall dictate-a process as unrepublican and perilous as treason could conceive or aristocracy

Electors of New-York! MYRON H. CLARK and his associates on the Whig ticket are the only candidates for State Officers who are before you unequivocally on the Anti-Douglas platform. A vote for them is a rebuke to the treason of last Session, by which a territory larger than the Old Thirteen States, for thirty years solemnly guaranteed by compact to Freedom, was opened to Slavery, while the consideration for that compact was by no means restored. To vote for Broason or Seymour is to sustain and establish as final the policy involved in the passage of the Nebraska bill: to vote for Ullmann is to throw away your suffrage and pronounce no opinion one way or the other on the repudiation of the Missouri Restriction. To vote for Ullmann is to half vote for Nebraska, however you may intend it. It is virtually to say you have no opinion with respect to the great dividing measure of our time.

The place of NEW-YORK is in the van of the advancing hosts of Freedom. Shall she fall ingloriously into the rear of the shattered and veto-sated mercenaries of Slavery! Shall she speak in a divided voice when all utterances around her are trumpet-tongued and inspiring Let the true heart within her speak out in the old, sonorous tones next Tuesday! Woe to the traitors who would make her unfaithful to Humanity and Freedom!

SHUT UP THE GROGSHOPS. The attempts of many of our cotemporaries to out new wine into old bottles, -or in other words, to reconcile new facts in social science with exploded barbarisms, is as amusing as the best farce. In nothing is this so evident as in the Temperance question. On this THE TRIBUNE has had but one idea-a Prohibitory Law, without qualification. But in this we have been alone among the daily journals of this City, although lately 'the outward pressure" of the friends of pure water has caused some of our cotemporaries to execute a flank movement and retire somewhat from the hights of moral destruction. One of the most striking evidences of this school of irreconcilables is exhibited in The Courier and Enquirer of yesterday-the subject being the closing of groggeries in Edinburgh, Scotland, on Sundays. It seems that the Provost, by virtue of an ancient, though disused, statute, was lately enabled to close all these peculiar institutions on Sunday; and The Courier is delighted in giving a long statistical account of the effect of this measure in diminishing the number of candidates for the poor-house, prison and gallows. It closes its remarks in the following summary:

"We can conceive of no stronger proof of the g of abolishing the Sunday traffic. That the closin of abolishing the Sunday traffic. That the closing of public houses on one day in seven has, in a great city, even though not fully enforced, diminished drunkenness and crime on that day by three-fourths; the total amount of these indices of human misery by one-fifth, and the whole number convicted of offenses, and consequently the expenses entailed upon the community by crime, by one-third, is worth more than any amount of argument or speculation on the abstract right of men to drink what they please. If the right of society to diminish suffering, and misery, and crime, and its own burdens arising from them, and to look after the moral welfare of its constituent members, is to be regarded, let us have our Sunday laws stringently enforced, instead of being, as they are, shamelessly violated; let an Executive be elected who will see that these laws are executed.

essy violated; let an executed, see that these laws are executed. Precisely so; the moral effects so produced by preventing the cale of rum on a Sunday are worth more than any amount of argument or speculation on the abstract right of men to drink what they please." Never a truer phrase; and what is true of Sunday, is true of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, or solid facts are nebulous and experience is the vapor of a dream. If the arrest of the tide of drunkenness on a single day of the week in a large city produce such benefit, what might not be promised with the same prohibition every day ! Be it borne in mind there is no doubt as to the good done by one day's leading not into temptation, although the toddy-mixing gang have full swing to rob and poison during six days; the certainty of an extinction of ordinary crimes, ninety per cent. of which are known to be directly caused by grogehops, must therefore come by the accele ration of moral force were the law prohibitory. We entreat all journals that wabble around the truth they fear to embrace, to come out boldly for Prehibition. Give over this flirtation with the devil's mother, and enter the kingdom of common sense and good morals.

ETHICAL REFORM IN BRITAIN. The recent case of young Lieut. Perry and the disclosures then made as to the state of manners prevalent in her Britannic Majesty's 46th Reg iment, have bearings wider than those which meet the eye. This case is not an exceptional one, nor is it characteristic of the British army alone. It is the fruit of a system ruling among a whole social class. For whatever career the British Tory gentleman educates his son, whether for civil, military or naval service, that son is sure to come in contact with a type of manners similar to that which obtained in the 46th Regiment. Whether he go to the great public schools, such as Eton, Harrow, Winchester; to the military academies of Woolwich, Sandhurst or Addiscombe or enter her Majesty's Royal Navy at an early age, be finds himself in each case surrounded by a style of life essentially identical. He is daily witness of the same exhibitions of tyranny, inhumanity, coarseness of speech unbridled licentisusness and thus undergoes in his most impressible years a torrible ordeal through which few pass scathless. "The boy is father of the man," and the effect of this early education of the British gentleman is graven deep upon Britain's history. The inhumanity and ferecity of the British officers of all grades during our war of Independence may be thus accounted for, for the system was far more rigorously applied then than now. The Prince of Wales, "the first gentleman in Europe," as he was called, was a distinguished patron of the London Fancy, and it is only quite recently that the Ring has lost the countenance of the aristocracy. Mr. Gully, who in his young days had fought for the championship of England with a certain "game chicken," was long the Tory M. P. for Pontefract, and continued to be so after the repeal of the Corn laws. The Court of the aforesaid "first gentleman" to the day of his death, was a salient example of how congenial undisguised profligacy was to the tastes of the highest circles of life. Of the early life of the royal brothers, especially of the Duke of York, the less said the better. The experiences of the poet Shelley at Eton, and the memories of "the harsh "and grating strife of tyrants and of foes," that he beheld there wrung from his humane heart those fine dedicatory stanzas of the Revolt of Islam; and Dr. Arnold, the late head master of Rugby, is the best of all witnesses to the state of manners he found there prevalent. His constant efforts to revolutionize it is one of the noblest aspects of the life of that enlightened and liberal reformer, and his letters and sermons abound with the sad and eloquent records of his failures, his despondencies and his hopes.

Lieut. Perry's case speaks for the Army, and the manners and mode of life common among army officers still formed a topic of conversation in the public mouth, when a sad case turned up illustrative of the same sort of thing in her Majesty's naval and marine service. On the night of the 17th September, Lieut. Knight of her majesty's ship Dauntless, lying at Portsmouth, brought on board two girls of a certain character, who were entertained by all the officers on board in the gun-room. The melancholy finale of the affair was that one of the two girls was handed over the ship's side into a boat at 3 A. M. in a state of "deadly insensibility," caused either by wine or drugs and died shortly after, protesting that she had come to her death in consequence of injuries received on board the Dauntless. Lieuts. Knight and Seymour have been charged with manslaughter, and the case will be thoroughly investigated. Whatever doubt may hang about the criminality of the two lieutenants, there can be none as to the state of manners current among "officers and gentlemen" of the naval and marine service who could endure and be accessory to such transactions as that in the common room of the Dauntless.

But these facts are not merely the result of the old system; they also afford the occasion for reforms, marking the slow advance of the middleclass, and of their standard of morality in social influence, as well as in political power. That class, with their liberal principles and softer civilian manners, have long been possessing themselves of and modelling after their own image those social institutions which still retain the impress of aristeeratic and Tory origin. So prominent an institution as the royal family early felt the effects of this influence. Victoria in her domestic habits is as much a bourgeoise Sovereign as was Louis Philippe. The Duke of Clarence lived long enough to become a "respectable" King; the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge died "highly "respectable" men, and the Dowager Queen Adelaide when she begged so carnestly in her will that she might be interred with extreme simplicity and as an every-day Christian lady, and that the vain ceremonial and parade due to her rank should be dispensed with, is a crowning instance of the extended ascendancy of middle class modes of thinking. Another prominent institution, the Established Church, was likewise early visited by the same influence. While the old foxhunting, wine-bibbing, card-playing Tory parson has almost disappeared, the Low Church clergyman, the creature of the middle-class, is altogether Puritan in his mode of life.

But there are other institutions that were less early approached, or that yielded less easily to "outside pressure:" one of these was the public schools-certainly second in importance to neither the army, navy, nor court. The year 1828, the era of Dr. Arnold's appointment to the head-mastership of Rugby, marks the epoch when Liberal principles began to enter that school, whence they have spread to others. It is beyond question that, owing mainly to the general social movement, and partially to the special impulse given by Dr. Arnold, the harsher features of English public school life bave been much mitigated of late years. The degrading punishment of flogging has been either altogether discarded or reserved only for the younger boys. Still, in the leading schools of Eton, Harrow and Winchester, the system of fagging or of menial service of lower by higher pupils, remains in much of its pristine rigor. Now, fagging is plainly repugnant to the Liberal ideas of the middle-class, and as plainly consonant with the Tory notions of the classes highest in the social scale, and this situation would lead us to expect attacks from the middleclass upon the objectionable practice. At the time when the first Reform Parliament, the Parliament of the middle class, abolished Colonial Slavery. that mitigated form of the same system which existed in the public schools of England, did not escape severe public animadversion from the class who had carried emancipation. The system lived through these attacks, partly because Dr. Arnold himself stood forward as its champion. But the repugnance of the middle class remained unaltered, and was sure to manifest itself anew whenever a favorable opportunity should present itself. Such an opportunity arose in 1847. A fag at Winchester was badly handled by a Prefect, and the affair got noised abroad so much that Dr. Moberly, the head master, felt himself called upon to publish an elaborate defense of the system. Another opportunity arose last year at Harrow which was better improved upon. A dispute took place on the foot-ball ground between one of the Monitors and a Fag. The monitor charged the fag (who was, by the bye, the on of a Scotch Peer) with violating the rules of the game. The Commoner denied the charge, and in doing so used language deemed imperfinent by the Monitor-himself, it should e remembered, only an older pupil. Now the Fag was adjudged to have been right in the matter in dispute, but his offense against the "monitorial dignity" could not be overlooked. He was ordered to present himself at the Monitor's study to receive that corporal punishment which Montors have the privilege to inflict in such cares. The Fag was unwilling to submit to this. and saked the Head-Master's advice. Dr. Vaughan advised him that he had put himself within the Monitor's lawful power, and that it was his duty to undergo the chastisement. The boy gave in, but the chastisement (with cane) was administered so unmercifully that he had to be taken home and was laid up for three weeks. This story was rumored abroad.

got into the London press, and was taken up by

the Home Secretary, who wrote to Dr. Vaughan

to inquire into the facts. Dr. Vaughan replied

with a systematic apology of the time-honored

monitorial privileges; but the moral effect of this

exposure was not lost. Every head master, every

sixth form, of every school in the kingdom, is now

aware that they are watched by a jealous public

opinion, and are held in check by the dread of an in-

famous notoriety which will be sure to follow upon any flagrant abuse of power. A short time ag) the thrashing of Fags was an every any occurrence, and was not reported beyond the a hool walls. It is otherwise now, because a new social class has gained influence, whose current of sentiment runs counter to these proceedings. Between the outside pressure of liberal opinion and the resistance naturally excited by it within the schoolwalls, the aristocratic organization peculiar to the great English public schools must soon fall through. The proprietary schools, and all other large institutions of recent establishment, supported as they are by the middle class, are course entirely free from it. The Royal Military Academies have not escaped the same censorship. Five years ago it was got abroad that some acts of savage brutality had been perpetrated on a Woolwich student by his fellow academicians. A thorough investigation was held by high authorities, and further revelations of the general conduct were made such as were said to be unfit for publication. Eleven boys, some belonging to the highest families, were publicly expelled. Then the whole British press rang with denuuciations of the "depravity of our "Public Schools." The effect of that case was felt far beyond Woolwich Academy.

That consistent course of ethical reform in Britain, which we have followed up in the case of the Court, the Public School and the Military College, we may perhaps further exemplify in tracing its effects upon some other social institutions of primary rank.

Thomas Foster, a well-known slave-dealer of New-Orleans, has issued the following letter-circular, which we are happy to lay before our readers, who may wish to purchase slaves in "a strictly moral manner." There are certain nameless houses which are also conducted in the same strictly moral manner"-the external polish being as perfect as a fashionable coffin, and the hidden rottenness comparable to corruption in death. The acmé of humor may be found in the naif professional expressions which confound opposites; for example, the surgeon speaks of "a beautiful compound fracture;" the soldier, of "a slight skirmish in which about fifty were killed 'and a hundred wounded;" the hangman of "a gallows where three might hang werry comfortable, but five was crowded;" the tavern-keeper of selling pure and wholesome rum, gin, whisky and brandy;" the undertaker of "a hearse and attendance which have given satisfaction to every one he has buried;" and Mr. Thomas Foster "flatters himself" on his "moral" establishment, wherein multitudes of men and women are handed over to the genial practice of whips, irons, (hot and cold,) blood-hounds, and denied all humanity, even that at the witness-stand to testify against the cruelties which make the undiseased soul melt with pity. But let Mr. Foster speak for himself in this his Circular;

ter speak for himself in this his Circular;

"New-Orleans, Oct. 24, 1854.

"Gentlemen:—The undersigned begs leave to inform you that he is still keeping his SLAVE DEPOT AT HIS OLD STAND, No. 157, COMMON-ST., and has been at very great expense to enable him to conduct the business in a proper and Strictly Moral manner, hoping thereby to receive a liberal share of patronage. His stand is a good one, and the location healthy, and only requires to be known (the subscriber flatters himself) to render it a profitable one, both to himself and his patrons.

"He will generally have a LARGE AND LIKELY LOT OF NEGROES on sale, and should you or your friends wish to purchase, he will be pleased to have you call and examine them. He sells either for Cash or City Acceptance.

"Should you have any Negroes consigned to you, he will Board and Sell them on very accommodating terms, and feels confident he can give entire satisfaction.

tion.

"He embraces this opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks to those friends who have heretofore so liberally patronized him, and will spare no pairs to merits its continuance.

"Very respectfully your obedient servant,
"THOMAS FOSTER."

-It is hardly necessary to add, that in pub lishing Mr. Foster's Circular, we depart from our usual practice, and give him the benefit of the advertisement without charge.

The name of John McIntyre was by an error published vesterday in our list as the Reform candidate for Councilman in the XLIId District. Mr. McIntyre is not a Reformer, but is rather conspicuous in another direction, being the only member of the Excise Board of the Sixteenth Ward (Mayor Westervelt always excepted) who volunsered to outrage the expressed will of the ma jority of the people in the Ward by licensing rum shops; and also within the last few days by voting to prevent the removal of the poll from No. 110 Greenwich-st., though that place is a liquor-shop, and a great number of highly respectable citizens had petitioned for the removal because of the notoriously bad character ascribed to the premises. The Reform candidate for Councilman in the XLIId District is Dr. J. W. Ranney.

The Express erroneously states that THE TRIBUNE has made an attempt to deny the American birth of Mr. Ullmann. On the contrary, we have given every thing of moment on both sides, including Ullmann's own written statement that he was from Calcutta. The only positive denier of Ullmann's American birth is Ullmann himself, and we have yet to know how he or his friends reconcile his own entirely contradictory averments on that question. And we beg to suggest that The Express might more profitably devote its attention to that part of the subject than to misrepresenting the course of others, who, if they were born in America, have at least never been so ashamed of the fact as to tell lies to hide it.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, while keeping the name of the Whig candidates at the head of its columns, writes long editorials in favor of the Know-Nothing candidate, Daniel Ullmann. It is usual among gentlemen not to say one thing and mean another, and no political necessities, however desperate, can absolve them from such an obligation. We are glad to see The Commercial supporting Mr. Ullmann as a Know-Nothing, but it is not necessary to use duplicity to aid such an object.

CHEAP BEDS .- Beech leaves are said to be one of the best articles ever used for beds as a substitute for straw or husk, and much better than either of those, as they are elastic, clean and very sweet-flavored and not liable to get musty like straw in damp weather. The leaves should be gathered in dry autumn weather. Perhaps the leaves of some other species of tree may be equally good as the beech, though generally they are not so tough and free from all uppleasantness arising from long use or damp weather They would be valuable for filling sea-going mattreases.

THE CANALS.—The receipts of Canal tolls for the h week of Oct., in West Troy, reached \$10,023 55. The Superintendent at Rochester telegraphs the Auditor, that a break, which it will take 24 hours to repair, occurred between Fullum's Basin and Wiltsie's yesterday morning.

THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribana.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1854.

The President has received a telegraphic dispatch

from Senator Atchison, requesting the appointment of Willard Hall, of Missouri, (formerly a Representative in Congress) to the Governorship of Nebrusha.

The request will be complied with. The report that Judge Nicholson will have the place was without

Mr. John W. Forney will not resign the Clerkship of the House; so no faithful Hard or unfaithful Son will secure that prize.

The President's health is still feeble. The Star learns that Major Emory, the United

States Mexican Boundary Commissioner, dispatched one of his assistants ahead of the main corps to reach El Paso the 30th September, in order to start the boundary survey at the date provided by the treaty. Mr. Wheaton, assistant, arrived at El Paso on the and up to the 25th ult. had received no information of the Mexican Commissioner beyond the vague runer that he and his party had been hemmed in by hostic Indians, and would not probably reach El Paso to

November. The party of the American Commissioner, with their property in charge, were at last accounts too days march from Bexar San Autonio.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA. SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Nov. 1-10 P.M. A stiff breeze from the north-west, and a dark stormy night renders it impossible that the steamship Arabis, now in her twelfth day out from Liverpos, will make her appearance to-night.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION. HIGHLANDS, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1854. Just after the steamboat Alice C. Price, from New

York, left her dock here, and when near Rocky Point, she came in contact with the sloop Merchant, of and for Red Bank, and had her wheel-box store in. She filled and sunk in ten minutes afterward, and the crew had barely time to save themselves before the sloop went down. The steamer was but slightly injured.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1854. Henry Wilson has written a letter, in which he declines the nomination for Governor tendered him by the Republican party.

FRED. DOUGLASS—SUDDEN DEATH.
BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1854.
Fred. Douglass addressed an assemblage of some
1,500 persons at Chicago on Monday night, and all
passed off quietly.
A Mr. George Storer, of New-York City, fell down
dead at noon to-day in this city from disease of the
heart.

FROM KEY WEST.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1854.

The pilot boat Dart has arrived here from Key
West the 26th ult. She reports that the steamer
Isabel had put into Key West with a broken shaft,
and that she would be able to return in modorate
weather with one wheel to Charleston.

Arrived at Key West the 24th ult., bark Thomas
Cerwin, from New-York. The ship Icomaum,
from New-York for New-Orleans, get ashore at Loe
Key on the 24th. The wreckers are at werk at har,
and if the weather should continue pleasant it is
thought they will be able to raise her. The schooner
Col. De Russey had sailed for Apalachisola with a
portion of the cargo saved from the schooner Athalia.
The brig Detroit was being repaired and would be in
order to sail next week.

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The Dart spoke on the 30th the schooner Martha of New-York, from Jamaica, in distress.

Also arrived at Key West on the 24th, the schooner Stampede from New-York; on the 25th, the schooner Susan from Philadelphia. The latter vessel passed through the North-west Pass on the 24th, the bark Alleda from New-York for Apalachicola.

The schooner Dread Naught arrived at Charleston from Narsau the 21st ult. The bark Edward, from New-York for Cape Hayti, put into Nassau on the 22d in distress with her masts cut away.

The schooner Atlantic, at Nassau, reports that she fell in with, September 25, the bark Gold Hunter, from Havena for New-York, ashore on Memory Rock, with the crew suffering with fever. Forty boxes of sugar were thrown over, when she was got off, and arrived at Nassau on October 3. The case was referred to the arbitration of the Board of Underwriters, who allowed the schooner Atlantic \$3,000 salvage, and her crew \$100 cach.

One hundred and fifteen thousand bushels of salt had been shipped from Inagua this season, and there were two hundred thousand bushels on hand. It is selling at twenty-five cents per bushel.

Sir Alexander Bannerman, the new Governor of Nassau, arrived out there October 11.

THE FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

Charleston, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1854.
The fire which occurred here yesterday destroyed Chapin's carriage repository, upon which there is an insurance of \$15,000 in the Royal Insurance Co., and insurance of \$15,000 in the Royal Insurance Co., and \$5,000 in the Girard. Several other buildings belonging to Mr. Chapin were also burned, one of which is insured for \$5,000 in the Home Co. of New-York. Gilbert's coach factory was also consumed, upon which there is an insurance in a New-York. Company of \$5,000. The Pavilion Hotel was slightly damaged in the rear.

The difficulty between the Postmaster and the South Carolina Railroad Company is still unadjusted, and the mails from Kingsville to Charleston and Augusta will not be carried by them after to-day.

CONVICTION FOR SEDUCTION.
PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1854.
George W. Keyser, convicted for the seduction of
Sarah Ann Ashton, has been sentenced to pay a fise
of \$1,000, and to undergo an imprisonment of three
years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

REVOLT IN A PENITENTIARY. BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1854.

The southern mail as late as due is received. A serious revolt broke out in the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge a few days since. Twenty-five prisoners attempted to make their escape, when two of them were shot, and the others were recaptured.

RAILROAD COLLISION. WILMINGTON, Del., Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1854.

A collision occurred this morning at Red Cut, about four miles above this place, between an accommodation and a freight train. The cars were considerably smashed, but no person was injured.

MARINE DISASTER.

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PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1854.

The schooner Mechanic, from Jacksonville with lumber, for Boston, abandoned by her crew near the breakwater, was boarded by Capt. Walker, the wreckmaster, who got her into the breakwater and pumped her out, and she is now coming up to this city for repairs. The Mechanic, which belongs to Boston, sprung a leak when four days out, and lost her dock load. THANKSGIVING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Bosros, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1854. Governor Washburn has appointed Thursday, the 30th November, as a day of Thanksgiving in Massa-The amount of cash in Boston Sub-Treasury at noon

yesterday, was \$4,971,277.
The weather to-day is clear, with a June-like at-

U. S. TREASURY STATEMENT.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1854.
According to the official statement, the amount in
the United States Treasury on the 23d ult., subject to draft was \$26,048,000.

FROM NEW-MEXICO.—The mail arrived last evening from New-Mexico, bringing us dates to the 30th ult., but the news is not very important.

Another expedition was fitting out against the Apache Indians, who had gathered on the west side of the Rio del Norte, near the scene of Col. Cooke's fight. They numbered one hundred lodges, and it is said were anxious to meet the Americans in b'atis again. Gen. Garland had ordered three companies to occupy as many different points near them, and to be in easy concentrating distance in case of a general battle. This force, it was expected, would be about 100 strong—excupy, it was believed, with good masagement, to whip the Indians as they deserved to be 15th. Leuis Rep. 9th. Ta